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d wholesomeness. More economical than
y kinds, and cannot be sold in competition
ultitude of low test, short weight, alum or
owders. Sold only in cans.
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POLITICAL.

JBLIC SPEAKING.
ON J. C. LEASURE,
AN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT,
ector for Oregon, will address the people
litical issues of the day at the following
places
ctober 11th, 7.30 P. M.
October 13th, 7.30 P. M.
ille—October 14th, 7.30 P. M.
—October 15th, 7.30 P. M.
mhill—October 16th, 7.30 P. M.
rove—October 17th, 7.30 P. M.
—October 18th, 7.30 P. M.
s—October 21st, 7.30 P. M.
s—October 23d, 7.30 P. M.
s—October 24th, 7.30 P. M.
October 27th, 7.30 P. M.
e—October 28th, 7.30 P. M.
SIMSON GEO. W. McBRIDE,
Chairman. Secretary.

HON, M C GEORGE,
S REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
ress the people upon political issues, at
-Saturday evening, October 11th,
unday evening, October 12th.
—Tuesday, October 14th, 1 P. M.
r—Wednesday, October 15th, 1 P. M.
Friday evening, October 17th,
s—Monday evening October 20th,
—Wednesday evening, October 22d,
s—Thursday, October 23d, 1 P. M.
hursday evening, October 23d,
y—Friday evening, October 24th,
—Monday evening October 27th,
15.—Tuesday evening October 28th,
—Saturday evening November 1st,
n, irrespective of party, including ladies,
rdially invited.

HON J N DOLPH,
DDRESS THE PEOPLE UPON THE fol-
issues of the day at the following times and
—Saturday, Oct. 11, 7.30 P. M.
ity—Monday, Oct. 13, 7.30 P. M.
—Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7.30 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 7.30 P. M.
r—Friday, Oct. 17,
—Saturday, Oct. 18, 7.30 P. M.
are especially invited to attend.
EDITOR, Sec. JOSEPH SIMON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

ON. WARREN TRUITT,
CAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT,
tor for Oregon, will address the people
litical issues of the day at the following
laces
ober 13th, 7.30 P. M.
ober 14th, 7.30 P. M.
—October 15th, 1.30 P. M.
SIMSON GEO. W. McBRIDE,
Chairman. Secretary.

PORTLAND
E CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,
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Of San Francisco,
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PORE MOST SPECIALIST of the age. His
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cess of his practice has been a wonder of
es in many cases pronounced incurable
his specialty includes the following
as, Private and Chronic Diseases,
Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility
Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermator-
atorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet,
eases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Blood
Prostration, Debility in Male and Female
Women, and all Functional Derange-
result from youthful follies or excesses
scopic Examination and
Chemical Analysis
made in all cases where treatment is
what are the complications may be,
or given or no guess is made in analyzing the
scovery of them
ES GUARANTEED.
for many years had patients
that it would forfeit
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DICE'S peculiar treatment of Prolapsus
of the womb,) Leucorrhœa (whites), and
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ttal weakness, lassitude, low spirits, fear
orland nervousness, is the most scientific
esful and legitimate known to medical
humiliating personal examination neces-
disgusting speculum practice, by perma-
eatment of these diseases, is entirely dis-
as not only being of no benefit, but pro-
us. This fact has been demonstrated in
cases in San Francisco and surrounding
rs have been permanently cured by Dr.
r the old speculum plan had failed.
Consultation Free.
you nothing to consult the Doctor and if
arable he will frankly tell you, and if not
d not undertake it.
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ppetite, Bowels costive, Pain in
d with a dull sensation in the
d, Pain under the shoulder,
all seem after eating, with oppres-
on to exertion of body or mind,
ity of temper, Low spirits, and
of having neglected some duty,
ss, Dizziness, Fluttering at the
ots before the eyes, Headache over
right eye, Restlessness, with
ams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
PILLS are especially adapted
such case, one dose effects such a
feeling as to astonish the sufferer,
ress the Appetite, and cause the
ake on Flesh, thus the system is
ished, and by their Tonic Action on
ctive Organs, Regular Stools are
Price 25c. 44 Murray St., New York.
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AIR or WHISKERS
ICK by a single application of this
ur. It imparts a natural color, acts
ously. Sold by Druggists, or sent
xpress on receipt of $1.
44 Murray St., New York.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24. NO. 7622. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1884 FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

HAIR
THE great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment consisting of one bottle Radical Cure one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1 00. Ask for
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1 00.
"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times
"The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. After a long struggle with Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. After a long struggle with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee Manchester, Mass. it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee Manchester, Mass.
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ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE
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A PERPETUAL EXHIBITION OF
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DOLL'S RECEPTION
BEGINS WEDNESDAY
THOUSANDS OF DOLLS
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ONE WEEK,
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Queen will hold court in our First Street windows during the Reception
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Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a Physician with special reference to health.
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THE OLD WORLD.

Interesting Cable Specials from European Capitals.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Further Particulars of the Dynamite Explosion at Quebec—The Franco-Chinese War—Bismarck and Ferry—Etc

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Morning papers contain the following interesting cable specials from European capitals

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Lord Salisbury, leader of the conservative party, made a notable speech at Kelso this evening. He severely attacked the government scheme for redistribution of the seats in the house of commons. He said it was a scheme to give undue preponderance to boroughs safe to give liberal majorities, in order to wipe out conservative majorities in other counties. The liberals ask the conservatives to pass an obnoxious franchise bill, and as an inducement promise to pass the redistribution bill, which appears to be equally obnoxious. They ask the tories to give them a bank check, and all they promise in return is an unsigned check. Lord Salisbury next alluded to the offer of Canada to assist Cape Colony in its troubles with the Boers by sending men and money. Thus, he said, was a noble act on the part of Canada, but was a withering rebuke to the English government for its shameful neglect of England's imperial duties. The speech was well loose throughout, and affords very little comfort to those who have been persistently predicting a compromise between the ministry and the tory leader.

The redistribution scheme continues to be the all-engrossing topic of discussion among politicians. There are endless quibbles over the details of the propose plan, but the general belief is that the scheme is practicable. Columns of comment and opinions upon the scheme are daily published, in nearly every newspaper in London. The silence of the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, the *Post* and the *News* is much commented on, but is the result of a compact to ignore the whole subject, which grew out of chagrin at being beaten by the *Standard*. The government at a still making strenuous efforts to ascertain who purloined a copy from the queen's printers, and furnished it to the *Standard*. Several detectives are engaged upon the case, and a heavy reward is offered, but the culprit has not been discovered.

AN AMUSING HOAX.

The site for the proposed American exhibition in London in 1886 has not been determined upon. A curious episode in connection with American exhibitions is reported from Dungarvan, county Wexford. At the last meeting of the town council the clerk submitted a letter, signed Joseph Rogers, special agent of the world's fair and cotton centennial exhibition at New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A. and dated from the Gresham hotel, Dublin. Rogers stated that he had been deputed by the government of the United States to obtain good photographs of all paintings of all European celebrities, for the art department of the exhibition. He recognized the fact that if such a collection would be incomplete without the picture of such a eminent body as the Dungarvan town council, and therefore begged to know if they would do him the honor of being photographed in a group, at his expense.

Most of the members promptly and cordially agreed to become pictorially famous, through the means offered by Rogers, but one skeptic suggested doubt as to the existence of that gentleman. The skeptical member was promptly sat upon by Councillor Scanlon, in a speech full of Irish vigor and eloquence. Scanlon said it made him indignant to listen to villification of a gentleman who expressed such a high appreciation of the worth of their body, and courteously offered to lend their fame. Scanlon knew Dungarvan had made a great stir in the world, and it was not surprising that the reputation of the Dungarvan corporation had reached New Orleans. Americans, he said, always knew how to come to business, and there is no doubt that they would make a good thing out of it by the sale of hundreds of copies of the picture of the Dungarvan councillors.

After some further debate the letter was referred to a committee. The police subsequently learned that Rogers is a myth and the letter a hoax.

DISMARCK AND FERRY.

While there are still many sources of friction between Germany and France, the prime ministers of those countries are oddly enough indulging in effusive mutual admiration. Ferry, whom Bismarck cancelled, further Bismarck the other day heaped upon him assurances of the distinguished consideration which he entertained for his father. The latter has now returned the compliment with interest. In an interview with a leading deputy and a Berlin journalist, the aged old chancellor assured the diplomat that he had a very high opinion of the French premier, and continued as follows: "Ferry is one Frenchman with whom it is possible to negotiate with whom I am can take without fear of grasping something concealed. Ferry is a statesman like a German. He is positive, strong and capable. He has proved by his own force of character that the French are easily governed, if you will govern their foibles don't control with them, don't prohibit them close your eyes to them, and go on with the work of government, as though the did not exist. The trouble with the French is that they have hardly governed, and in fact no people on earth obey better than the French, if they feel a strong hand."

A NEW ORDER OF PURCHASING SUPPLIES.

Orders have been issued by the German war office to the commissariat of the German army to the effect that in all future purchases of grain and horse provender purchases must be made directly from the producer. Middlemen are to be strictly eschewed and not permitted to tender for contract, or in any manner to interfere between the landowner and the commissariat department. Farmers throughout Germany are highly elated at the prospect of being rid of the hawks, who formerly ground them to starvation figures, and the probability of getting fair prices for their produce. The chief sufferers by the inauguration of the new method of purchasing military stores will be a large number of Jewish usurers, who will lose many million marks which yearly have come into their possession as handlers of government contracts.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Several members of the British association who have returned from their visit to Canada and the United States complain of the niggardly conduct of the Philadelphians into whose hands they fell while visiting the American scientists. They say that publicans, cab-drivers and others took outrageous advantage of their innocence, and swindled them unmercifully in hotel and other charges. On the other hand, Professor Goldwin Smith writes indignantly to a Toronto newspaper regarding the personnel of the British scientific excursion party. He alleges that it was composed largely of Manchester Engineers, who came to America to sell goods for firms they represent and were really conducting trade, under cover of pleasure.

A FAMILY LEAPS TO DEATH.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Louisa Mallory and Pinckney, wife of Col. Mallory of Mystic Commandery of H. Mallory was drowned this forenoon in Lake Pontchartrain. She leaped from the North eastern train, which was near Slidell. The party were on their way to the city, to spend the winter there, the husband being commissioner from Connecticut to the world's exposition and collection committee.

THE RIVAL STEAMER LINES.

Keen is the little rivalry on the ocean which is now in progress between the steamships Oregon and Alaska, except Liverpool. The latter is from the Oregon by nine days in mid-winter and the Alaska will not be far behind. Both vessels will stand the stormy winds and will not be expected to make across the Atlantic this season.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL FOLLIES.

News from Egypt is scandalously sparse. Wolseley is carrying out a military censorship of dispatches which are not left even to suggest difficulties and gloomy foreboding than perhaps should exist. The latest rumor is that the camel corps is inoperative, because the very necessary supply of saddles was forgotten. The newspapers talk of sending correspondents to points where they can see and tell the whole truth without permit of the commander in chief. In the meanwhile public opinion has become so excited on the aggressiveness of the Boers that the ministry has been forced to within a short interval of war. If the Boers had not under some judicious private pressure from London, mad some retreat, a conflict would have been inevitable.

LONDON NOTES.

The fund being collected in England for the purpose of assisting Henry George in his proposed lecturing tour on land nationalization, is increasing slowly. It is hoped by friends of George's theories that the amount will soon reach the sum required.

Mlle. Emma Nevada is to be the leading singer at the famous Norwich musical festival, which begins Tuesday. It is stated that she is considering a tempting offer by Mapleson of an engagement for a tour of the United States, after the general election.

PHILANTHROPIC LONDON.

The recent discussion on over-pressure in the public schools is bearing some good fruit, and philanthropic society, proceeding on the assumption that the malady is not over education but under feeding, has established penny dinners in several school rooms, and, curiously enough, succeeded in making them self-supporting. Another charitable invention is the establishment of a home for female inebriates, into which women of the working classes are admitted, at the low tariff of eight shillings.

THE MOROCCO OUTRAGES.

The outrages on Jews in Morocco have been stopped, and the wicked governor punished, in consequence of the interference of the Italian minister. The stories told of inhumanity towards Jews is almost incredible. An aged chief rabbi was whipped and pilloried in the scorching sun, because he refused to draw false deeds of debt against Jews, in favor of the governor. Another rabbi was dragged through the streets by his hair and brutally flogged.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Alfred Carpenter an enthusiastic teetotaler, bush en delivering new readings in ancient history, according to which Alexander the Great was confident by drink at 32, and the Romans were able to withstand the invasion by the Goths and the Vandals, owing to the intemperance of their military leaders. The *Critic* suggests that the supremacy of modern Germans, in drinking beer and bearing arms, scarcely accords with the new revelation.

STANLEY THE EXPLORER.

Henry M. Stanley is to deliver a series of lectures at Manchester, under the auspices of the most eminent men of the city, on he commerce of Africa. Stanley says he is hopeful that the West African conference next month will result in the recognition of the international African association by the powers. This he believes to be the easiest and best solution of the various problems, which in may become very troublesome if not now settled.

THE BOURBONS.

Evidence multiplies that all branches of the Bourbons intend to rally around he count of Paris. The grand duke of Tuscany, who will soon wed him is a brother-in law of Don Carlos and goes to proffer the latter's friendly overtures. Many Bonapartists are looking in the same direction.

CANADA

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The troops placed around the parliament building last night were withdrawn this morning and a strong guard of police established. No person was allowed to approach the building or pass in close proximity during the night, and to-day a most vigorous watch is kept. The excitement is unabated. Upwards of 40,000 persons visited the scene today. All sorts of rumors are in circulation today one theory being that four strangers, who had lately been employed there as workmen, had been acting in a most suspicious manner, and that one of them always remained behind when the other three went to dinner. A prominent civil service employe states that he overheard part of a conversation carried on in the building between three or four men, who stated that they would soon have their grievances set to right. There is no end to rumors. The chief of police Counsel Voyt to night says he discovered nothing yesterday, but thought they had a positive clew to the perpetrators. Upon inspection to-day of the damage, the hole made by the fire explosion is found to be much larger than reported yesterday. The damage done by the second explosion is less conspicuous, but the cost of setting to right will involve much more money. It is now felt that the entire wall will have to be taken down, on the north eastern front, where near 50,000 bricks will be required. The building will not now be completed in time to permit the government to hold sessions there this year.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR

CHINA'S STORY ABOUT THE WAR.

PEKIN, Oct. 1.—A note is published by the deputy from the Chinese legation replying to French charges, stating that Tonquin belongs to China and that Captain Fournier failed to state whether he complied to the ultimatum that forbade the passage of the Red river. The latter is said to have been the cause of the fight, and it is said in Hong Kong that Fournier himself caused the war by his own stupidity.

CHINA'S PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* believes that China a week ago made the following proposition to Premier Ferry, through the American government. The Chinese forces to withdraw from Tonquin, leaving to be temporarily occupied by the French, at the conclusion of a six months' armistice the dispute being meanwhile settled by the arbitration of America. The correspondent adds that Ferry objected to the last suggestion, asking why China could not make the proposition directly to him.

RIOT AT ONGCHOW.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* reports a riot at Ongchow October 5, when a mob burned the missionaries houses and the custom house. The records of the English consulate were not hurt. No lives were lost and quiet is restored.

ITALY.

NOTES FROM ROME.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Catania was visited by another cyclone yesterday. Thirty persons were killed. King Humbert has sent £100 for the relief of the sufferers.

Reports to-day from the cholera infected districts of Italy show 289 fresh cases and 134 deaths, including 115 fresh cases and 51 deaths at Naples.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

NAPLES, Oct. 12.—Gerratt, president of the trial mail of commerce, died to-day from cholera.

The cardinal of San Felice has sent the gold cross presented him by the pope to assist sufferers in Catania.

IRELAND

LABOR MOVEMENTS ORGANIZED.

CORK, Oct. 12.—A number of labor delegates to-day inaugurated the South Ireland Labor League, to be devoted exclusively to the interests of workers. It is altogether independent of the Irish national league. Henry Ville Stuart member of parliament for West Wicklow county was elected president. The members are pledged to support only candidates favoring the franchise bill, which they believe will result in removing the grievances of laborers, and also to stand from outrages, the hostility manifested by the Parnellite party and the farmers.

BELGIUM

SENSATIONS IN SOCIETY.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—Henry Morton Stanley, who, presumably for political reasons will not be received on the Congo [illegible]

FRANCE.

FERRY TALKS FRANKLY.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Ferry, in the course of a frank conversation with friends in his private circle, said he expected the coming session of the chambers to be a busy one, and that there would be much defensive work for the ministers, who were needing severe party discipline. He denied that France was on bad terms with England, but said France was prepared to take arms out of every sort of wood, to fire at England, unless she gave France satisfaction in Egypt. He declared that he had no exact understanding with Bismarck, but that if he could turn an enemy into an ally, even at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of *amour propre*, he would do so.

GERMANY

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The election agitation is increasing. A meeting to have been addressed by Professor Virchow was dissolved by the authorities, on account of an error in the formal notice of the meeting sent to the police. Information conservative groups are agitating against Stoecker and Wagner, anti-Jewish leaders. Socialist riots have occurred at Brandenburg. A mob tore up the pavement and attacked the police. The military was called out. Several persons were wounded on both sides, and many arrests were made.

THE SOUDAN.

EL MAHDI MARCHING ON DONGOLA.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Dongola says two of the Mahdi's spies from Khartoum via Kordofan, report that El Mahdi is sending two large armies to attack Dongola. One is coming across the desert, and the other along the Nile.

SPAIN

THE EPIDEMIC INDEED.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the cholera epidemic has ended and bulletins are stopped. The queen of Portugal has sent $2000 to Naples, and Humbert $1000 to Genoa, for the relief of sufferers.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

First Annual Session of Representatives of the Religious Denomination from that Section of the Northwest.

The Baptist convention for Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho held its first annual session in the First Baptist church of Colfax, beginning at 11 o'clock on Thursday, Oct. 9th. The convention was preceded by a devotional meeting of one hour, led by Rev. J. H. Teale, of Medical Lake.

The convention was called to order promptly by Rev. W. H. Carmichael, of Clarkston. Prayers were read and prayers offered by Rev. Geo. Campbell, of Spangle. The moderator addressed the convention in words of cheer and appointed committees of enrollment, consisting of Rev. J. J. Baker, of Spokane, and Rev. J. H. Teale, of Medical Lake.

The minutes of the last meeting, held in January last, at which time the convention was organized were read by the secretary, Rev. Geo. Campbell. Pending the enrollment all business was laid over until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session devotional exercises were led by Rev. Joseph Beaven of Moscow, for thirty minutes. Business was resumed at 2:30, Rev. W. H. Carmichael in the chair. The enrollment having been completed the election of officers occurred, Rev. W. H. Carmichael president, Rev. A. B. Banks of Walla Walla, vice president, Rev. Geo. Campbell, secretary, Rev. J. H. Baker, treasurer.

The courtesies of the convention were extended to Rev. J. Cairnes of Winfield, Kan., and Rev. H. F. Colleigh of Walla Walla, general missionary for eastern Oregon and Washington. These brethren were introduced to the convention and each addressed the body. Rev. Mr. Cairnes said that the last year in Kansas was a year of extensive revivals among the Baptist churches and that in the last six years great progress had been made. He thought the progress of the cause of Christ and temperance in Kansas was very rapid and hopeful. He congratulated the convention on having so great and promising a field of operations manned by a devoted class of workers. His visits had been extended somewhat over the country, and he had been pleased with both the country and the people, and greatly pleased with the self-denying efforts of the people of God in planting churches and schools, and in the general character of improvements falling under his observation.

Rev. Mr. Colleigh said that he had never before wished he was a Baptist, but after hearing the address of Brother Cairnes and witnessing the spirit prevailing in this convention, he thought he could make sacrifices with a will and would be glad to look even denominational lines and see all workers who love the Lord Jesus Christ were doing to lead the perishing to Christ. Both great things were being and could be done by Christian denominations on the north Pacific coast. He congratulated the Baptists on the success attending their work, and bade them God-speed.

The committee on programme appointed last session, made their report which was adopted.

The president appointed the following committee:

Committee on nominations—George Campbell, Nelson Fuller and J. H. Teale.

Committee on next session—A. B. Banks, Theo. Smith, J. C. Edmundson.

Committee on constitution and by-laws—S. Trimble, J. J. Baker and S. W. Beaven.

Committee on resolutions—Joseph Beaven and J. C. Lloyd.

Committee on order of business—C. Bake, A. B. Banks and J. H. Teale.

General business was then taken up, and the convention ordered an "Annual" printed which should cover the history of the convention and order of its work from the date of its organization. The secretary was ordered to prepare the minutes for publication, and a committee appointed to print and distribute the Annual. The funds for publishing the same was provided for, when the convention adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. H. Teale.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock devotional exercises were held by Rev. J. C. Baker of Salem.

At 7:30 the annual sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Banks of Walla Walla. The text was selected from Acts 13, 39: "And by Him all that believe are justified from all things." The sermon was listened to with great attention and was full of biblical truth and eloquent expression.

At the close of the sermon Rev. S. W. Beaven, general missionary for the convention, presented his report, the essential features of which will be published in to-morrow's letter. Pending the adoption of this report an address was delivered by Mr. Beaven, after which the report was adopted.

Anything to Beat Blaine

Is platform broken for September.

The cry "Anything to beat Blaine" is the final resort of personal spite or partisanship rather than judgment or reliance on party principles. Indeed it is hardly too severe to say that the substance of the whole campaign arguments of the independents might be put in one sentence: "Principles are nothing, morals are nothing, anything to beat Blaine," and this includes, of course, a resort to any of the political methods of intrigue, bribery, bargain and sale which we have been so long deplouring.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY RESIGNS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—From an author whose source [illegible] the *New York News* learns that President Theodore Woolsey has resigned [illegible] College.

Soothe the Invalid

[illegible] SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] teething [illegible] the child [illegible] all pain [illegible] and [illegible] bowels [illegible] Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

THE WORST STRUGGLE IN OHIO.

There is not a thought left to talk about anything but politics, and the election which is to take place in Ohio to-morrow is the focal point of all thought and talk. Were the issue in that state made solely on national questions there would be no doubt of a prodigious republican majority. In all probability it would be greater than for many years. But there is a local question that disturbs very much the old status of parties. It will be understood, of course, that the liquor question is meant. The whole force of the free liquor party is massed on the democratic side. The republicans are the authors of the law that imposes on each retail liquor shop the moderate tax of $300 a year. This has angered the liquor sellers, who insist that the traffic shall be free, and they are throwing their whole influence in favor of the democratic party, which promises them that there shall be no tax or other restraint upon liquor selling in Ohio. Distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers are making common cause with the retail venders, and enormous sums of money, contributed by the liquor traffic, not only in Ohio but throughout the country, have been thrown into the present contest. At the other extreme the prohibitionists, incensed because the republican party has not gone further with the policy of repression, have set up a ticket of their own, which they claim will take thousands of votes away from the republican column. It is this situation in Ohio that causes so active, so strenuous, so desperate a contest. It gives the democratic party, aided by its free liquor allies, a strong hope of being able to win, and it makes it apparent to the republican party that it must put forth every possible effort if it would save the state. What makes the contest more doubtful than it would otherwise be is the fact that the democrats carried the state last year during this very issue by a majority of 22,622.

But, fortunately for the republicans of Ohio, there is no other unknown quantity in this struggle than that which arises out of the liquor question. There are no so-called independents in the state. To Mr. Blaine there is no opposition whatever that any other republican candidate would not encounter at this time, and all advices from Ohio go to show that he is the strongest man whom the party could have offered. He will be ten to twenty thousand votes stronger in November than the state ticket is now, as Lincoln and Grant and Garfield were. It is believed, however, that the state will go republican on Tuesday, by a good majority. Democrats as well as republican reporters say that this result is expected. Should it be so, the event would go far towards settling the issue contained in favor of the republicans. Should it be otherwise, it must then be considered inevitable that the democrats will win the presidency.

And yet even a democratic victory in Ohio need have no right not to be decisive in its effect upon the final result, because it is only through its alliance with the liquor element that the democratic party has any standing whatever for a contest in Ohio, and the conditions of the contest elsewhere are by no means the same as there. In Iowa, Michigan and Kansas, where the liquor question is also uppermost, republican majorities hitherto have been very great, and though they will now be reduced, yet they are too large to be overborne. Besides, the aspects of the liquor contests in those states are much different from those presented in Ohio. In New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut the liquor question will play no part at all, beyond the few votes that may be cast for the prohibition candidates. This contest in Ohio is therefore unique: it is not paralleled elsewhere and if the republicans carry the state now, in spite of the disadvantage they are forced to meet on this local question, the event will be significant of the strength of the party in states where only national issues are presented. Ohio will not be republican to-morrow unless the republicans can succeed in pushing national issues into prominence over the local liquor question. If they can succeed in this in Ohio, it will be a sign that in other states where the local difficulties are much less, they will have easier work. But for this liquor question, with the close alliance it has brought about between the democratic party, the distilleries and the saloons, there would be no fight in Ohio at all. It would nearly be a republican walk-over, with twenty-five to forty thousand majority. The following figures show the vote of Ohio at the elections in each or preceding presidential elections, for sixteen years:

	Rep.	Dem.
1868	280,865	249,987
1872	255,320	254,180
1876	330,698	323,182
1880	375,048	340,821

The scattering vote, amounting to some thousands each year, is omitted. The increase of the vote from 1872 to 1876, and from 1876 to 1880, would indicate that the increase now to be expected would swell the total to nearly or quite 800,000. The republicans, losing the portion of the liquor vote which hitherto has been cast for their candidates, may still win in the state by getting their proportion of the new vote, which probably will make the total poll nearly 100,000 greater than that of October, 1880. Good judges, who have been studying closely the aspects of the contest in Ohio, believe that the republicans will throw nearly 10,000 votes, that the combined vote of the democrats, prohibitionists and greenbackers will be about as much as the republican vote, and that a republican plurality therefore is to be expected about equal to the prohibition, greenback and scattering vote combined. If these opinions are well founded, the republicans will be ahead by ten to fifteen thousand.

"OBSCURE AND ENGRAINE."

General Dan. Sickles is a strong democrat. Four years ago he made speeches for General Hancock, but he can't support Cleveland. He says the state of New York has 50,000 democrats who rank him in the knowledge required for the presidential office. Never, he says, was one so terribly deceived in a man as in Cleveland in the Chicago convention. He adds:

> I made a speech at Buffalo four years ago for General Hancock. All the prominent democrats in the city were present. I was told not one was absent. Grover Cleveland was not among them. He was not considered eminent or prominent even from a local standpoint. He was without home standing, and is still without it. John Kelly nominated him for governor on a question of decency, and because a couple of hundred thousand people can stand at home on the shoulders of the convention that Mr. Cleveland and a New York ring can carry New York. Never were men so deceived as the Cleveland men ignorant men, terribly ignorant men. He cannot, as the case stands now, be will so strange, excessive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain state Senator shall not be considered because of his services to him. That was what he did about Grady. Suppose the President of the United States should write a letter to-day in the interest of a judge of the supreme court because the latter's rulings were obnoxious to the chief executive, how many million votes would that president-by-the-lottery-and-by-the-skin-of-his-teeth count on for re-election? What would be the moral depravity then that overcame for office. In the name of the lofty power the office has shown over Cleveland, he seems to think that the office is a reason to the governor for every act it performs. Cleveland's state in the same way regards as a reason for any drain upon the people for the governor's use.

Four years ago Cleveland was not prominent enough to be talked of even as a local politician in his state. The name of dull mind, commonness and level heads, is only a prize candidate, drawn at the standing lottery of mediocrity.

The French writer, Bastiat, says that "the protectionist prays for a famine." The free trader does not if he lives in Oregon when wheat is in great supply and no market can be had. That is, he "prays for a famine" in other countries. Both the protectionist and free trader are so constituted as to be able to bear with great serenity and fortitude the misfortunes of others, especially when those misfortunes bring profit to themselves.

The most careful and sagacious judges do not believe that Ohio can be floated over to the democratic party on a wave of free whisky, and that a republican victory of moderate proportions will be the result of to-morrow's election.

RELIGION.

There are a great many people who like to be seen in a conspicuous capacity in every community, and sometimes they do them. They are often done without any question being raised as to whether they are thankfully or not—done through the stress of a generous impulse which is its own law, and luckily, in many cases, its own sufficient reward. That is, the action itself in its sweetness at the time and grateful afterwards is reward enough. A man sees that a certain thing ought to be done. There is nobody else to do it. It is his opportunity. He goes ahead and does it. He does it cheerily, and the community, or some part of it which amounts to the same thing, is just so much the better off. Why, when he finds out a little later that his service has not been fully appreciated, should he get deliberately mad and vow that he will never take the lead in any purely benevolent enterprise again, or do any job for the benefit of other people which does not cost them something as well as himself? Or why, in one case, should he become morose, cynical and captious, wet-blanketing with "fair play" every new, generous project before it is fairly born, though he wishes it well in his heart; or, in another, be so feebly obtrusive in his efforts to keep out of other people's way that he is continually getting into it? But I only think it doesn't often occur. As a rule the man who has done one good deed is very apt to do another one.

Now and then these thankless jobs are done from a high but cold sense of duty. The head is so entirely clear and right about the matter in question, and the conscience so positive and inexorable, that there is really no way for a man but to go ahead and do the work to which he seems to have been providentially called. In such cases thanks are of small consequence, appreciation is hardly expected, and sometimes the good or bad opinion of the world are alike regarded with a sort of lofty indifference. While there is nothing magnetic about such examples, and though they fail to rouse any enthusiasm, it must be admitted that there is something very fine and admirable in the spectacle of a man deliberately setting his self to doing a good action because it is right and ought to be done, and without any regard to what the public may say about the case of it or his motives. The hardest thing of all to bear is the misjudging of one's motives. That must be a profound, pitiful sophy, or a very Christian sort of philosophy, which can compose itself up with it. In the small, everyday things of life especially—things which in the aggregate go far toward making up the sum total of the welfare of communities, the prosperity of churches, the good order of societies, the very existence of a variety of associations for good purposes—the fear of the thankless form is a voluntary cradle. A privilege, first by accident, then perhaps from half-truthful fearfulness seem after awhile, that he must have help for ordained to help drudge for the general weal. When the world is hard in cases of nobody in particular to do, he does it. What if some that it does seem to shirk it, he does it all the same, or gets it done. Because the work is of more consequence than the shirks are. He gets usually little special honor. Whatever he does he seems to do "as a matter of course." It is only when such a matter dies that its real value and the measure of its usefulness are fully seen. But he gets his reward in a way satisfactory to himself as he goes along, and it satisfies the doubtless knows beforehand whether it ever bears of it in the other world or not, how much he will be missed at last.

If nobody did drudgery without being paid for it in so much money, so much favor, so much power, so much fame, so much help in one way or another, the world would be in a bad plight, indeed. Drudges from first to last have done a large share of the bottom work, and much of the top work of all civilization and progress, though the workers have been too often lost sight of in the work itself, or in the greater glory of some parchman who was at once a drudge, a genius, and the favorite of fortune.

VERY PECULIAR.

Such journals as *Harper's Weekly* and the *Times* and *Herald* of New York say that as soon as "Blaineism" is defeated they will return to the republican party and help to "make a strong and effective instrument of good government and reform." The way is just quoted are from the *Times*. Here is a singular oddity. These journals are now extolling the democratic party as the great "instrument of good government and reform." If such be its character why excuse can they have for deserting it and coming back to the republican party? Cleveland, they say, is an honest and able man, will establish civil service reform and give the country just such a government as it ought to have; and yet they are going to desert this president, turn their backs on his administration and aid the republican party to beat him and his administration down, and put a republican administration in next time! What could better illustrate the woful lack of honesty in the alleged independent position? Of Cleveland the *Times* also says:

> He has none of the ordinary weaknesses and motives of experienced politicians. He is straightforward, candid, impatient and courageous, and has no regard at all for the refinements of finesse. Other men have learned by long and bitter experience that they must be cautious and wary in dealing with politicians, but Cleveland has not learned that lesson. He seems to think that the way to get on in politics is to go straight ahead and do what is right, and that the politicians will follow.

We only last October for the fifthday thereof, —less than one year ago. —the *Times* said:

> Nothing, for instance, could be more preposterous than a nomination for the presidency of Gov. Cleveland, who a year ago was mayor of Buffalo, who had never been known even in state politics, whose reputation is confined to a single enthusiastic newspaper, and who was elected governor over a man of far higher standing as a public man, simply because of the disgust of a sensible public mind at the reports of a considerable number of rogues and swindlers in a public institution. Cleveland is a man of high character and ability, and would make a good governor, but he is not a man to be put forward for the presidency.

Yet only last October the *Times* said of this same man that he was "the ablest candidate the democratic party could put forward for the presidency," and now it says that he is not a man to be put forward for the presidency. He was the best the democratic party could put forward last October, however, but the republican party is now to be condemned because it will not put forward a man who was not a candidate then, but was unfit to be!

A correspondent relates the manner in which the democrats are carrying on the contest in Ohio, thus: "A book has been seen in democratic hands, containing a list of all the repub leans in Pickaway county, or those likely to vote with the republicans, and against the names of those liable to be influenced by money was written the fact and the amount of money estimated to be necessary in each case. The book was for the use of the democratic committee." The money is furnished by the free liquor ring.

MEETING NOTICES.

Attention, Co. A, Third Ward Blaine and Logan Club! There will be a meeting on Monday, Oct. 13, at 7:30 o'clock, at 74 Grand avenue. All members and those desiring to join are requested to be present.

Attention, Foresters! A regular meeting of Court Mount Hood takes place this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. By order H. CLEAVES, C. R.
A. O. Kinsel, Sec.

Harmony Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. A regular meeting of the lodge will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when a full attendance of members is requested. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. Work in the third degree.
W. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker (formerly with Short), Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d

NOVEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wood Bros. Holly Store, 83 Yamhill street.

A TRIP TO EUROPE.

II.

We took rooms in London at the Midland hotel, built and owned by the Midland Railway company. We noticed immediately the difference from an American hotels. There is none of the life and bustle of New York, Chicago or San Francisco. All is solemn and quiet, and every guest glances furtively at each newcomer, and sets him down in his mind as being of an equal class with himself in which case he can make his acquaintance; or as having blood of more or less bluenoon in his veins, in which case he keeps at a distance. These classed situations are just as ludicrous as senseless, and make Americans feel out of their proper sphere. I must remark that on the continent, although people are just as conscious of their social rank as in England, they mix more readily in business and social life with those same seas are removed than in England.

The eating is good at these large railroad hotels, only we must have a stock of patience to draw from, as we sit at the table and wonder why it takes forty-five minutes to boil a couple of eggs and a cup of coffee. We would rather employ those forty-five minutes in seeing something of the city. When our breakfast is finished, during this whole course of which we have been stared out of countenance by the waiters, we leave the hotel and saunter forth in quest of novel sights and sounds. We see enormous long rows of houses, built all alike and without a single separating space between; built of bricks, so oky with age and London air, having no ornaments except that characteristic London ornament—chimney-pots. How one can find his own door is a dark night after having been for some hours at the play, or in the theater, or seeing the sights, is a mystery to me. To me, many English things, amongst others, the famous "Call or Pack," over their pots to people entering wrong houses by mistake.

We take a hansom cab to Oxford street where we spend many hours looking at the shop windows, especially the tastefully arranged exhibits of fruits and flowers, for when we enter and ask for prices, off the charm vanishes, and we prefer the unromantic fruit stands of Portland. I will not say what a peach or a Bartlett pear costs in Oxford street, because, if I did, my readers would not believe me. I will say that the prices are as a percentage of fourth.

We sing at a rollicking rate—business and immediately the west becomes moribund that fashions should change for the next few years, and that we had enough trunks to stow thirty or forty suits in. Good suits can be had for less in London than they are in America. However, the ladies of our party could find no bargains and they are of the opinion that as well as Portland, and get better ties. I had to pay some of the dressmakers bills, and came to the same conclusion.

But I must say something about Liverpool. It is a good place to get away from, and people who have to go there generally leave it as soon as their business permits. It has few good hotels for such a large city, and no large theaters. It is, in fact, a provincial town, four and a half hours by railroad distant from London, and very near to Manchester, which utter ugly imports its cotton from Liverpool, and sends its tailors off by the same route. The water along the docks is so low as to allow sea-going vessels to approach, so all the passengers, baggage, freight and emigrants are taken on board in large vessels by steam tender. They have lately introduced this nuisance also in New York, where incoming steamers send their passengers ashore in the same manner. We also left Liverpool as soon as the first fast train was ready. Along the route of the Midland we have some beautiful, but not grand scenery. Everywhere large manufactories. We used to think that only Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester had large manufactories, but found that our idea was wrong. Every few minutes we passed a town or city with chimneys fifty or a hundred feet high, from which issued volumes of black smoke. The grass is very green, the trees are small but well shaped, the hedges high and serving well for fences. We see some cattle, horses and sheep, and in some portions of England agriculture seems to be a branch of industry. The manufacturing interests outweigh the agricultural by far.

Our cars are very comfortable, but on the old English plan, in compartments for ten passengers. The seats are quite comfortable, the roadbed very good, but still there is no side aisle looking, because the trains run forty-five or fifty miles an hour, including stoppages, and the construction of the cars is not as favorable for ease and comfort as the Pullman cars. We receive no checks for our baggage, but the comforting instruction to keep our eyes on it, and claim it when we arrive at our destination. That, under these circumstances, no more baggage, or "luggage," as the English say, is lost is remarkable. When we arrive at King's Cross, in London, we hail a cab, claim our luggage, pay fees to the porter for putting the trunk on the cab, to another porter for holding the carriage door open while we get in; another heavy fee, besides his regular fare, or if you are not well posted too or three times the regular fare, to the honest coachman another fee to the porter of the hotel who takes your trunk in, and to the man who holds your carriage door open while you get out, and when you are safely stowed away in your rooms you put your hand in your pocket every time the door opens, because you think somebody might want another pour-boire.

E. J. F.

LIES ABOUT BLAINE EXPLODED.

The Falsehood Relating to Union Pacific Matters.

BOSTON, Mass., ct. 6.—The *Journal* says: At the office of the Union Pacific railroad company in this city to-day the attention of a prominent director was called to the Sweek-old telegram from Boston to the New York *Evening Post*, to the effect that the officers of the company have some very damaging letters of Mr. Blaine's, which may be published forthwith. "There is not a particle of truth in the story," was his emphatic response. "I do not think that Mr. Blaine ever wrote a letter to the directors or that any came into the possession as directors from Mr. Blaine."

He then called a gentleman who is entirely familiar with all the correspondence of the company, and asked him if he knew of any letter of Mr. Blaine's in the possession of the company. He replied:

"No letter has ever been received by the company from Mr. Blaine, nor has the we ever seen any written by him in our possession."

That would seem to settle the matter.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. KELLER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The democratic press is magnifying an apparent discrepancy between Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Bundy, which speaks of his loan of $12,500, and the published letter to Mr. Brooks and myself in which the sum referred to appears to have been $25,000. The answer is that while the negotiations were made in Mr. Blaine's name, the fact was that Mr. Elkins took half the option and paid half of the money. This fact was well known to the firm of General James A. Hall, J. Henry Brooks and my attorney, General Thomas Ewing, Jr., it did not seem to me to be pertinent to the issue, and therefore was not mentioned in my published letter. I repeat what I said in that letter, that irrespective of the form of the receipt executed by Mr. Brooks the transaction was a mere option to buy an interest in the Hope Furnace association, which interest Mr. Blaine elected not to take, and therefore the $25,000, by the terms of the arrangement, became a loan secured by mortgage of bonds of the Staunton Coal and Iron Company. I, therefore, refer to that Mr. Blaine's letter to Hon. H. Bundy alone in my particulars.

W. D. KELLER.

ANOTHER NAME SUGGESTED.

PENDLETON, Oct. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I noticed in the last issue of THE OREGONIAN "A Name Wanted." Allow me to suggest a name—one I think appropriate—historical and a noted name among pioneers in early days. It is Kesho. He was one of the most influential of Indians, commanding tribes located from the points of the mouth city of Portland down the Willamette and Columbia rivers to the mouth of the Cowlitz. The question started was one of his camping grounds, and at the head of Sauvie's Island was one of his permanent villages. I hope the name will be appropriate and accepted.

WILLIAM C. MCKAY, M. D.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strength and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer the same on you in rapid succession.

HELP WANTED.

A CARD.—TO MY CUSTOMERS, FRIENDS, and ladies in general—My dressmaking has increased to such a size that I have now three different fitting rooms, where parties can be fitted separately. I also have a time to fit, by which every customer will be governed and kept to appointment hour according. Respectfully, 12s1 H. B. LITT.

I AM SHOWING THIS WEEK NOVELTIES IN Ribbon Belts, Bannock Fall Tweeds, French Twist, Tufted Suitings, Smith-up Cloths worn by gentlemen's clothier cutters and design, but lighter in substance. Besides these, I have a line of Sport Underwear, Velveteens and Plush for sale, all of which I will make to order, subject to approval, or sell by the yard across the counter. Mrs. Litt will wait on her regular customers from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. LITT, the Leader.

HAVING INCREASED MY DRESSMAKING to such extent that I have by to-morrow another fitting room, besides the three. LITT, The Leader. 10ct3

SPECIAL PRICES IN MILLINERY AND Cloak Department for Ladies, by LITT, The Leader.

JERSEY ULSTERS, IN EXTRA SIZES, AT Litt's, the Leader, on the Parkhurst. 10ct

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. Call at 152 E. Park st. 13ct

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork. Apply at 224 Thurman. 13ct

HAVE YOU CALLED ON SMITH, THE DENT. Corner First and Morrison. 12ct

ELECTION ADELPHI LUNCH, TEA HOUSE of the Central Hotel and Restaurant. 12ct

ALL VARIETIES OF FRESH FISH AND GAME at the Central Hotel Restaurant. 12ct

FOR OYSTERS, RAW OR COOKED, AND STEAKS GO TO the Central Hotel Restaurant. 12ct

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 97 Morrison street. 12ct

THE REST AND BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR DINner is at the Restaurant of Ladd and Tilton's Bank Building. Brice Bros. 12ct

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR LIGHT housework; can find no family. Apply at Second street, corner of Oak. 12ct

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook; small family. Apply at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with bath, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—SINGLE AND EN SUITE furnished rooms, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 76 Park st. 12ct

FOR RENT—

RECTION AND COMMISSION

G. MAN & CO

ECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

SEHOLD FURNITURE

N MONDAY OCT 13, 1884,

Entire Furniture of Residence

Carpet Rocker Kitchen Chairs
Upholstered Lounge
Center Table Oil Pictures
Chairs Dining Table Extension Table
Hair Cloth Parlor Suit Lace Curtains Ingrain Carpets
and Hat Rack Heating Stoves
Antique Parlor Suit Ash Bureau
Maple Bedroom Suit Ash Bureau
Down Blankets Pillows
and Top Mattresses Toilet Sets
Gas Stove Kitchen Furniture
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers

ECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

N TUESDAY, OCT 14 1884,

ANT PARLOR SUIT Rattan Chairs
Rockers Bedsteads Springs Panels Shades
Inlaid Center Table
Linoleum Rugs
Small Cook Stove
Elegant Mirrors Bookcase
Extension Table Sideboard
Wardrobe Mattresses
Crockery Glassware
Also
Lot Household Goods
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers

CREIGHTON & CO.,

STATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Washington st Portland, Or.

SELF MEASUREMENT BLANKS.

GENT'S PRESIDENT AND BEST AS
sort of cards on G. M. SIMON'S Washington

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SCHILLING & FRONT STREET PARK
Front Portland Or

SHIP CHANDLERY AND
Front Portland Or

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
Front Portland Or

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
Front Portland Or

GENERAL COMMISSION MER
Front street

SUCCESSOR TO W F
Portland Or

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
for San Jose
and Salt

SHIPPING AND COM
Wharf, Oregon
Front and Ash sts

SHIPPING AND COM
Front and Ash sts

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Front Portland

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Front Portland

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Front Portland

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Front Portland

RETAIL GROCERS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Front st

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front st

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front st

WHOLESALE GROCERS

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 19, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Oct 11

For two days past this section has been visited by a steady downpour of rain interfering with all out-door work and to some extent with business Until this morning no rain had been reported from the eastern section Last night rain fell at Dayton Walla Walla and points beyond and also to the west side of Cascade This has not greatly affected the produce movement as sellers close to railroads have been able to deliver promptly Off from the best routes of travel the roads must soon be in a poor condition for hauling During the week freight began arriving by train from Tacoma, the considerable that is passed through without break in bulk The chief movement is in hops and salmon the former going to Chicago New York and Milwaukee and the latter through to Canada A better market obtained for wheat, buyers purchasing more and paying better prices The outlook for this cereal is for a continuation of present prices being paid for Walla Walla and possibly less for valley Shippers favor the former seeming to fear that valley qualities will prove off grade Because of this they hesitate to ship freely of it and as the offerings have shown some discolor they will not pay up This is a business matter with shippers for they are in a position to know which sort is preferable for shipping and will handle that which promises the best returns The talk about deep-draft ocean tonnage being secured at Portland was in fact operations on the spot would before this have found it out The press has been censured for giving publicity to the reports In this matter the press is not to blame. Nothing has been stated that was not known to the trade at hand Any holding back of the exact condition of the grain would have a most depressing effect later on and in the end prove more hurtful not only to this year's crop but to that of next year It is better to allow exceptions to pass as exceptions rather than let the foreign buyer labor under the impression that the valley frequently meets with the disadvantage now laid at Oregon's door by wild-cat reports based on average quality valley when samples are sent on The only effect will be to cause grain to be sold on its merits and not on any previous year's grade Such procedure has more than once affected values of Pacific coast wheat California went through the experience and found that each year's crop must be separately graded for sale It is purely a matter of business that Oregon should be graded and that the grower of choice will have value received for his product General trade has ruled quiet for some weeks and there is no inclination of marked improvement

The State of California has cut 3,000 tons a month of B I Lyons brand.

Lake Hamilton drys port From the appearance of the rice fields near Honolulu it may be predicted that the crop now in is a rapid will be a large one The war between France and China will probably advance the price of this important cereal and in turn the growers good returns for their labor

Boalth & Co lumber merchants of San Francisco have filed the assignment for the benefit of creditors to B F Lutts and Samuel Soule Their liabilities are $84 745 9 mostly owed in small sums and their assets are valued at $8 145 71 not including some book accounts and other property of doubtful value

Overland receipts include 6 es 0 lbs hams 6 s bacon 20 sks seed 150 hf hds candles 3 bbls meal 1 es cigars 1 es cigarettes 68 pkgs tobacco, 150 es wool 40 bxs lards

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 14 11 cts wheat 220 bbls flour 306 cts oats 761 cts bran 1 cts millstuff 60 sks potatoes 20 871 lbs hides 48 s eggs 1284 lbs feathers 19 pkgs butter 125,850 lbs hops 286 bbls lime Also 90 888 cts wheat 1 467 lbs hides 11,280 lbs wool 9 pkgs butter 4210 lbs hops from the eastern section

FREIGHTS—Disengaged tonnage consists of two wooden and three iron vessels Iron holds at 7s 6d and above which is rather beyond the views of shippers who wish to operate The Mary A Troop was chartered through San Francisco parties Negotiations were on for the Cyprus at the same figure but are now understood to be off The market cannot be said to show any change, although some claim it is weaker This is probably because there is so little doing for owners exhibit no weakening spirit In the presence of a slack demand tonnage cannot be regarded as tight At San Francisco present business would indicate an irregular market with more distraction given specific destinations

WHEAT—Walla Walla is quoted at $1 02@$1 05, and firm with good inquiry Valley has sold up to $1 15 for desirable parcels, and limits are not at this. There is manifest a disposition on the part of several large buyers to reduce limits to $1 15, and this may possibly be done on Monday next The explanation is that there is not ten cents difference between the two qualities for shipment and that $1 15 is not justified Competition was mainly instrumental in forcing up values and that now lagging, Shippers are paying better prices for wheat than they were expected to yet Two days ago in the exchange business there was a decided scare and those arguing that the price of wheat was at the top of the list secured losses. Those rights then stood to gain, as each claim he or she were now very few vessels chartered and at rates beyond current quotations and the few exceptions appear to have originated in owners' ideas There are in port four vessels to be loaded, and the deadness have cargoes provided Some shippers being well supplied against return and the remainder presenting the appearance of light

OATS Market dull at 1 00 bid with small business

BARLEY Quiet stocks 60 sks 0 cts 0 sks 0 cts 0 sks 0 cts 0